

Turk Army Thrown Back Twelve Miles In Mesopotamia

Important Town of Kerkuk Is Occupied by British Forces

Attack Foe's Convoys

Sultan's Troops May Be Forced to Retreat Into Armenia

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Turkish troops have captured the important town of Kerkuk, in Turkish Kurdistan, lying 155 miles north of Bagdad, according to the War Office announcement on operations in Mesopotamia. The town was occupied Friday.

The statement says: "The Turks still held (Friday) strong positions on the left bank of the Tigris, where they attacked enemy convoys. At the same time our cavalry moved up on the left bank of the Tigris, threatening the enemy communications from the east."

"The pressure of our troops in front, combined with the attacks on their communications, compelled the Turks to retreat twelve miles to the north on Saturday night, to a position three miles south of Kerkuk, where we are in close contact with them. Our troops are showing great powers of endurance in a country possessing no roads and devoid of supplies."

"Kerkuk was captured by us on Friday after slight opposition, and the Turks retreated toward Alin Kupri. American troops inflicted many casualties on the enemy close to the latter town, and on Sunday our main body was in touch with the Turkish troops covering the crossings of the Lesser Zab."

With the British at Aleppo the main communications of the Turks in Mesopotamia are cut and they can only retreat over the mountains into Armenia.

Spanish Steamer Chatarro Is Sunk Off Barnegat Light

Struck by Torpedo, Members of Crew Say, but Navy Blames Mine

MANASQUAN, N. J., Oct. 28.—The Spanish steamer Chatarro, northward bound from Cuba with a cargo of sugar, was struck by a torpedo or hit a mine early this morning, ten miles off Barnegat Inlet, and sank within three minutes. Six of her crew were killed.

The survivors, twenty-four in number, came ashore this morning in the open boats, into which they had flung themselves when the explosion occurred. Many suffered severely from exposure.

One boat with eleven men landed at the Forked River coast guard station. The other, with thirteen men aboard, came ashore at the Barnegat City coast guard station.

Members of the coast guard are inclined to believe that the Chatarro hit a mine. Officers and men of the vessel insist, however, that they were hit by a torpedo. There was a tremendous explosion, they say, and the ship divided under almost at once.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Navy Department in a statement to-night attributes the sinking of the Spanish ship Chatarro to either an internal explosion or contact with a floating mine. The statement reads:

"The Navy Department is informed that the captain and crew of the cargo steamer Chatarro were landed at Coast Guard Stations 112 and 113 this morning."

"The Chatarro was sunk about eleven miles southeast of Barnegat Light, New Jersey, at 10 o'clock last night. The cause has not been determined, but it is believed that the ship was either sunk by internal explosion or struck a floating mine."

"The Chatarro was on route from Cuba to New York. When the ship sank the master and crew escaped in small boats and reached shore this morning."

"Hold Fast, War Still On," Warns Von Hindenburg

Germans Relaxing Vigilance, Says Field Marshal to Honeful Troops

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—"Hold fast, an armistice has not yet been concluded," is the word sent to the German troops by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, according to a captured document now in the hands of the Americans. The German commander's appeal reads: "German soldiers, be vigilant! The word 'armistice' is current in the trenches and camps, but we have not yet reached that point. The word represents a certainty, to others it is even a synonyme of the peace so long desired. They believe that events no longer depend upon us. Their vigilance is relaxed, their courage and their endurance, as well as their spirit of defiance toward the enemy, are diminished."

"We have not yet reached our aim. The armistice has not been concluded. The war is still on—the same war as ever."

"Now, more than ever, you must be vigilant and hold fast. You are upon the enemy's soil and on the soil of Alsace-Lorraine, the bulwark of our country. In this grave hour the fatherland relies on you for its prosperity and for its safety."

Jersey Officer Cited Again

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Lieutenant Henry S. Wise, of Long Branch, N. J., an American Red Cross canteen officer, has been cited a second time for the French War Cross. The citation says that during heavy fighting from October 10 to 14 he displayed bravery in supplying hot drinks to Czech-Slovak soldiers.

THE PIAVE VICTORY



In the drive on the Piave, which continued yesterday, the Allied forces have occupied the shaded area (B), stretching four miles beyond the river between the arrows.

On the mountain front the Allies have captured the shaded area (A).

Military Comment

By William L. McPherson

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LUDENDORFF is out and his place as first quartermaster general has been given to General Lossberg. German strategy will henceforth not be formulated in a quartermaster's department. Hindenburg is still the nominal commander in chief. But his policy will probably be dictated more or less by the new civilian government, which has now assumed control of the General Staff and the armies.

Will the new policy in the field differ widely from Ludendorff's? There cannot well be a radical change at present, since the German armies are in the midst of a retreat which cannot be hurriedly terminated. The French advance to Guise and to the high road running from Guise to Marle has uncovered the right flank of the German southern armies operating just north of the Serre and east as far as the Aisne region, north of Reims. The Hindenburg line has been clearly turned at its western end and the Crown Prince of Prussia's right wing must now draw back from Marle through Vervins toward Hirson. Vervins is only eight miles northeast of Marle. And Debeney's First French Army, driving east, is only ten miles west of Vervins.

The Scheidt line has also been turned by the British southeast of Valenciennes. It will have to be given up. Therefore, even if the new German High Command were disposed to experiment with a different method of defence—for instance, with the costly but only adequate method of sustained and violent counter attacks—it would have to wait until the German armies were securely planted on a fresh line, not only shorter, but better organized and better covered by natural obstacles than the present one is.

The aims of the Italian offensive in Venetia are now disclosing themselves more clearly. The attacks last week on the mountain front between the Brenta and the Piave rivers were apparently in the nature of a feint, designed to distract the enemy's attention from the operation which was to follow. The feint worked. On Sunday the Austro-

Vital Hun Line Under Fire of Huge Yank Guns

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reserve zone in Lorraine, through which civilians, unless they have authorization, may not pass. They also have transformed a part of Alsace into a great intrenched camp, in which carefully prepared defensive positions will make up for their lack in human material.

It is known that the Germans have expected a liaison attack by American and French troops against the German left wing and have been fearful that the Allied troops would break through, as they have done in other attacks during the last few months. Their anxiety was shown in the following declaration printed by the "Frankfort Gazette" in a recent issue: "The situation has become noticeably difficult. It is most tense on our left wing from the strategic as well as the tactical point of view. One must regard with all seriousness the increasing gravity of the situation in the region of Vouziers, because the Entente has succeeded in obtaining considerable advantages in the centre between the Scheidt and the Cambrai Canal in their formidable attempts to pierce our line."

Early today American patrols established that the Bellejoieuse farm, northeast of Grandpre, had been deserted by the enemy. Soon both the Germans and the Americans began to shell it violently. Later patrols again established that the farm had been deserted, but that it was well protected by a heavy flanking machine gun fire. It therefore remains No Man's Land.

The Americans in the Bourgogne Wood now control the ridge extending from the town of Vouziers to the southern part of the village. The German day infiltrated through the American line at Hill 204, heavily armed with machine guns and rifles. The enemy was soon discovered, however, and was pounced upon by the Americans, who captured several of the enemy machine guns and turned them on the Germans.

(10 P. M.). There has been intense activity along the entire front late today. The Germans have been nervously shelling the back areas, firing two shells where one was dropped during the last two days.

In retaliation for the firing by the American long range guns upon vital German lines of communication in the rear, the Germans to-day shelled Ver-

Hungarians counter-attacked strongly on the mountain sector, recapturing Monte Pertica and holding it for a little while. They had rushed reserves to the wrong point.

In the mean time the British Tenth Army had taken Grave di Poppa, a big island in the Piave, just below its exit from the mountains. With this as a bridgehead the British crossed yesterday to the east bank of the Piave, and Italian forces also crossed both south of the British sector and north of it. The east bank of the river has been cleared all the way from the Soligo stream, which flows into the Piave opposite the big plateau of Montello, so bitterly fought for in the battles of last June, down to Roncadella, half way to the Adriatic. The Allied forces yesterday progressed about four miles east of the Piave, taking 9,000 prisoners and fifty guns.

The drive northeast from Montello is directed at Conegliano. That further south is directed at Oderzo. A break-through at Conegliano would seriously dislocate the Austro-Hungarian communications between the Piave front and the Monte Grappa front. The Austro-Hungarian armies are fighting on exterior lines, with miserable lateral connections. Only a moderate disaster on the Piave front opposite Montello would compel them to begin a wide swinging retreat. No wonder Vienna is begging for an armistice on any terms. That is the only way out now for Austria-Hungary, whose government has crumbled and whose military leaders have lost all stomach for a further fight against the inevitable.

In Mesopotamia General Marshall's army is striking for Mosul. The Turks cannot hold it. And their retreat toward Aleppo is already cut off. The only path of escape open to them is that north into Kurdistan and Armenia. The British may soon enter Mosul with as little effort as Allenby's advance guards entered Aleppo. Such events in the Far East would have startled the war a year ago. Now they are only casual incidents in the universal collapse of the mad German struggle for world empire.

22 Victories Credited To Capt. Rickenbacher

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Captain Edward Rickenbacher, of the American flying forces, has received confirmation of his second victory over German airplanes in the intensive fighting of Sunday. This makes Rickenbacher's total of enemy machines disposed of twenty-two.

In Sunday's fighting Rickenbacher had two encounters with the German flyers, but refused to claim a victory in the first. Other aviators and observers in completing their reports to-day, however, showed that Rickenbacher had sent two of the enemy crashing, the first machine inside the German line.

Man Britain Barred Gets Victoria Cross

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—Private Thomas Dinesen, member of a Montreal regiment and son of a former member of the Danish Parliament, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on the western front, according to advices received here to-day.

During a ten-hour hand-to-hand battle which resulted in the capture of more than a mile of enemy trenches Private Dinesen rushed forward alone on five occasions, putting out of action hostile machine guns and accounting for twelve of the enemy with bombs and bayonet. His citation states his "sustained valor inspired his comrades to very critical stages of the action and was an example to all."

Private Dinesen, whose father had served in the Danish-German and Franco-Prussian wars, enlisted through the British recruiting mission in New York, after having been refused admittance to England because of his nationality.

Huns Use Electrified Wire Against Yanks Around Metz

Elaborately Strong Trench System, With Rows of Barbed and Charged Entanglements, Is Developed by Retreating Germans in Desperate Effort to Stem American Tide

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Oct. 28 (By The Associated Press) (5 p. m.). Although the German army is making the most desperate effort in the war's history to prevent the Americans from breaking through in the vital Verdun sector, it is equally or more fearful that there may be a breach endangering Metz, with the consequent necessity of abandoning all the territory still occupied and an invasion of the German Empire itself.

With division after division of troops, machine guns and artillery the enemy is bitterly defending himself west of Verdun. But it is with an elaborately strong trench system, with rows of barbed wire and even electrified wire, that he has been feverishly working during the last few weeks to make Metz invulnerable. The system has been laid out roughly between Pont-a-Mousson, Avricourt, and the River Seille, with a parallel front from Cheminot to Vic.

The enemy's activity first showed it-

self between Chateau-Salins and Moyencourt, where no less than five parallel trenches have been constructed and three on the reverse side of the slopes. The greater part of this system has only recently been completed. Two additional lines in the rear already have been planned and traced out and a double system of dugouts and machine gun emplacements has been prepared. This position is continued in the direction of Marsal and Mulcy.

Another position has been hastily organized, depending upon the heights of Juvigny and Domelange. It runs along the ridge upon which is situated Marlemont Chateau and passes about a third of a mile from Bourdonnay. It follows the southern outskirts of Maizières Woods and finally reaches the southern outskirts of Rechicourt Forest and the heights of Foulery, east of Avricourt. The southern pivot of this fortified position is situated northwest of Cirey. The greater part of the line is strong with electrically charged wires, the current of which is furnished by high tension generators, plants being located at the Salins Gorge, Morhange and Sarrelbourg.

Allies Take 16,000 Prisoners In Four-Mile Advance in Italy

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afternoon. The attack is proceeding satisfactorily.

British troops on the Austro-Italian front up to last night had captured more than 5,000 prisoners, according to an earlier official statement.

The text of the statement reads: "BRITISH FRONT IN ITALY. Sunday.—The line of the Tenth Army is reported to-night to run south of Stabizze, San Polo di Piave-Borgo, Zanetti Borgo, Malanotte, Lascega and Tenon."

"Prisoners counted up to 6:15 o'clock this evening amounted to 4,620, including 121 officers. Of this number 3,320 men were taken by the 14th British Corps."

The number of guns at present counted amounts to twenty-nine, including six 9-inch howitzers taken by the 23d British Division."

Debeney's Army Is Turning Foe's Line On Serre-Oise Front

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Germany's armies have begun a new retreat, this time between the Oise and the Aisne. General Debeney's First Army, in the teeth of stubborn resistance and repeated attacks, has succeeded in swinging on its right flank so that it faces east. It has reached Guise and the Guise-Marle road, driving the enemy before it.

General Debeney is now in position to push rapidly along the upper Oise valley toward Hirson and Vervins, through a level country devoid of streams. The first result of his progress is to force the German Tenth and Fifth French armies, exhausted by fruitless counter attacks, to begin a backward movement which

James S. O'Neale, McAdoo's Nephew, Killed in France

Lieutenant James Saunders O'Neale, who died October 2 of wounds received in action, was a former sports reporter for The Tribune and was a nephew of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

Lieutenant O'Neale wrote his wife from a field hospital early in September that wound he suffered on August 27 were not serious.

Lieutenant O'Neale's company of the 308th Infantry, went out to capture a village from the Germans, and did it, although only thirty-five men of the company were left after the battle. Thirty hours passed before the officer could be taken to the rear for treatment.

Lieutenant O'Neale was graduated from Columbia University, where in his senior year, 1915, he was captain of the varsity basketball team. He married Miss Betty Beresford, who was connected with The Tribune. He was one of the leading tennis players in the city and received his commission at the first Plattsburg camp.

Mrs. Mary E. Conwell, of 9022 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, died from pneumonia on the day that a telegram reached her home, telling of the death of her son, William E. Conwell, whose death from wounds was noted yesterday in the casualty list. He was twenty years old, a member of Company M, 106th Infantry. He died September 28, according to the notice from the War Department.

Lieutenant Joseph P. Barnes, of the Headquarters Company, 31st Infantry, died September 26 from wounds received when a shell hit a tower where he was repairing telephone wires. He died in Elizabeth, N. J.

Lieutenant Ernest Heller, of the air service in France, died September 28 as the result of a fall in an airplane, according to information received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Heller, of 200 Poplar Street, Jersey City. They were notified of his death by the surgeon who attended him and by a fellow officer. He was an automobile mechanic and enlisted in June, 1917.

Captain Horace Z. Landon, of Company B, 101st Engineers, is reported missing in action in a letter from another officer received by Sealand W. Landon, acting principal of Bordentown N. J. He is the son of a nephew of Landon's father. The young man is a graduate of Bordentown Military Institute and of Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

200 French 'Planes Smash Hun Depots

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A fleet of 200 French airplanes, 120 bombing machines and 80 scouts engaged in an attack on enemy convoys and depots near Seraincourt, north of the Aisne, to-day inflicted heavy losses, the War Office stated to-night.

Thirty-three tons of bombs were dropped and 15,000 rounds were fired on enemy troops. Heavy losses, great disorganization and fires were caused.

Serbs Drive Twenty Miles Up the Morava

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Serbian cavalry has advanced twenty miles up the Morava Valley, in Northern Serbia, and has occupied the village of Despotovac, north of the Danube. The advance is reported to-night. Infantry columns, following the advanced forces, have progressed slowly ten miles after the retreating Austro-Germans and have occupied the important towns of Kragujevac and Jagodina, as well as the coal fields to the east, the statement says.

On the left of the Balkan line Italian troops have crossed the Matis River and are pushing toward Alessio, twenty miles below Scutari and the Montenegrin boundary, the Rome report to-day says.

British Have Captured 264,242 Huns in 4 Years

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Announcement was made in the House of Commons to-day that since the beginning of the war British troops have taken 327,416 enemy combatant prisoners, including 234,242 Germans. There are 97,000 German combatant prisoners in the United Kingdom at the present time.

Official Statements

FRENCH

PARIS (NIGHT).—On the Oise front there have been stubborn engagements on the east bank in front of Grand Verly, where the enemy delivered several counter attacks.

Further south we carried our lines as far as the approaches to the Oise, capturing points of support northwest of Oise. We likewise advanced to the east of the Peron in the region northeast of Bois-le-Pagny.

On the whole front between the Oise and the Serre our troops are in fresh contact with the enemy lines. West of Chateau Porcien we have made an advance north of Herpy.

PARIS (DAY).—Between the Oise and the Serre French elements maintaining close contact with the German rearwards, continued to advance during the night, we gained La Motte Farm, west of Guise, and reached the western edge of le-Herrie-la-Vieville, passed beyond Monceau-le-Neuf and pushed our lines as far as the western outskirts of Pargny-les-Bois.

On the Serre front the French captured Hill 123, north of Crecy. More to the east we gained a footing in the German trenches, north of Froimont-Cohartille. We maintained our positions against several counter attacks and captured prisoners.

East of Reims, American units succeeded in a brilliant local operation in advancing one kilometer (about two-thirds of a mile), in the region of the Forest Farm, east of Attigny. One hundred and seventy-two prisoners, including four officers, remained in the hands of the Americans.

BRITISH

LONDON (NIGHT).—As a result of a local operation carried out by us this morning south of Valenciennes we advanced our line between the Rhonelle River and the Scheldt in the face of considerable opposition and captured more than 100 prisoners.

LONDON (DAY).—A determined counter attack was made yesterday on Farnam and was repulsed after street fighting in which many of the enemy were killed.

We have improved our positions slightly on the heights of the Forest and north of the Raimies Forest.

GERMAN

BERLIN (DAY).—Northwest of Denz (Belgium), east of the Aisne, and near Arras, south of the Scheldt, we have repulsed enemy attacks. In clearing out isolated British nests near Farnam and Englefontaine we captured prisoners.

Enemy attempts to cross the Oise Canal, near Turgny, were frustrated. Between the Oise and the Serre on Saturday night we withdrew our troops in the projecting salient between Oigny and La Ferte to a line west of Guise and east of Crecy-sur-Serre. Yesterday the enemy attacked our new lines south of Guise. He was repulsed after losing numerous tanks.

On the Souche sector renewed French attacks broke down early in the morning between Froimont and Pierrepont.

Enemy attacks against troops stationed on the south bank of the Aisne, southeast of Reims and near Rilly (east of Attigny), were repulsed. On the heights east of Vouziers, in the evening, the artillery increased its intermittently to great strength in connection with an unsuccessful enemy attack east of Cheastre.

On the heights east of the Meuse we repulsed attacks by the Americans at Consenvoye Wood and Ormont Wood. The movements which have been commenced were continued according to plan.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON (Oct. 28).—On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, our troops yesterday carried out a successful attack against the Bois Releu. As a result of this operation this wood, which has been the scene of constant fighting since October 25, is entirely in our hands. Further south, lively combats are in progress in the eastern portion of the Bois d'Ormont. Artillery fire has been violent on the front from Bois de la Grande Montagne to the Bois de Caures.

West of the Meuse hostile elements which attacked under cover of heavy shelling to penetrate our positions north of Grandpre, were repulsed by our machine gun fire.

(Oct. 27). On the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, infantry and artillery fighting was in progress throughout the day in the region of the Bois Releu, west of the Meuse, there has been heavy artillery and machine gun fire south of Aincreville and north of the Aisne.

The improvement in the weather has made possible aerial operations on the front of the first army. Our pursuit squadrons engaged the enemy in many combats, in the course of which thirteen

Waitresses at the McAlpin

ANOTHER "MAN'S JOB" OPENED TO WOMEN

A RECENT development of the labor situation, and the Government's demand that hotel waiters be employed in essential industry, have created a long anticipated opportunity of placing women in the dining rooms of a first class New York hotel.

Experienced waitresses are preferred to give this innovation the right start, but inexperienced women wishing to take up this work will be considered.

Women have covered every situation arising from abnormal conditions of the war. The business institutions of the country count on them in emergencies. Women who can fill the position of restaurant waitresses are urged to respond to this demand.

The Hotel McAlpin will receive through the Hotel Association, 334 Fifth Avenue, applications for positions as waitresses

At \$40 per month and meals

Apply at Nine A. M. Tuesday or thereafter.

Draft Flow Overseas Steady, Baker Says

War Secretary Denies Men Up to 45 Will Be Called by January 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The War Department does not plan to call all men within the draft up to forty-five years by January 1, Secretary Baker said to-day in discussing press dispatches crediting John R. Mott, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., with saying that he had been so informed by Mr. Baker.

"I am sure Mr. Mott has been misinformed," said the Secretary.

"There is no such plan. The draft situation has reached substantially a normal flow, the men are coming in about as fast as they are being shipped out. This will be continued."

Secretary Baker said war work is not being slowed up because of the peace discussions. The only delay, he said—and it has been only in spots, which has been called to his attention, is due to the epidemic of influenza. This, he added, was entirely temporary and is being overcome rapidly.

ITALIAN

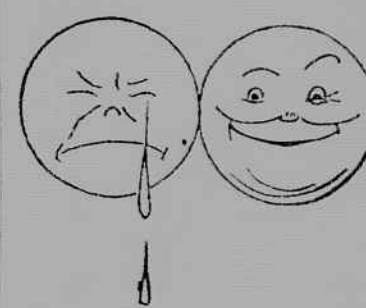
ROME (Oct. 28).—Our army, in conjunction with the Allied contingents, has crossed the Piave River by force of arms, engaging in bitter battles with the enemy, who strove desperately to bar the way.

Between the slopes and heights of Valrobbiadene and the mouth of the Soligo torrent our infantry assault troops passed during the night, under violent fire, to the left bank of the river, broke into the enemy's front lines and carried them, supported by the fire of the artillery on the right bank they gained ground and repulsed enemy counter attacks throughout the day.

To the south, the Tenth Army, taking advantage of the successes of the British at Grav di Poppa, repulsed the enemy to retire and repulsed two counter attacks in the direction of Borgo Malanotte and Roncadella. The prisoners taken yesterday aggregated more than 9,000. Fifty-one guns were captured.

Allied aircraft, with extreme daring, attacked the enemy troops from low altitudes.

In local fighting on Monte Grappa 150 prisoners were taken. The enemy heavily attacked on Monte Pertica and obtained a foothold in the Italian positions, although at great sacrifices. Later, the Italian infantry in severe fighting, drove out the enemy and regained the lost positions.



The "Sun's" recent editorial "On buying a suit of clothes" was an interesting treatise on conservation of labor for war uses.

There's a perfectly good patriotic and economic reason for wearing old clothes. Saves wool, saves labor—especially labor; for, as the Editor showed, every operation, from the time the wool leaves the sheep's back until placed on the man's back, is an employment of labor, some of which is needed for winning the war.

Don't buy what is unnecessary, even if some needleworkers must have employment other than in munition factories to keep themselves in food. But when you must replenish your wardrobe get good stuff—the sort that stays by and looks fresh to the end.

Except in the final process of fabrication the labor involved in assembling the material for a suit of clothes, whether from a sheep ranch, shoddy plant, or cotton patch, is approximately the same. As one good all wool suit outlasts and outlooks two or more inferior ones you are really economizing for the nation and for yourself in buying the good suit.

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